

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP.--A dark Mulatto male about 26 years old, lost 6 inches high. Himself, Cecil, says he belongs to Blake Mason, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston R.R.; had on when taken a soldier coat, and that hat. For further information, address J. W. M. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

Piece.--All persons Now Holding or who may heretofore hold checks or drafts issued prior to April 1864, are notified to send them for payment before that date, or will be paid in the old currency.

W. B. RICHARDS & Co.,

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.
are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the Congressional District of North Carolina at the Convention of the Union Party, by the Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

6-43 tds

STOCK FOR SALE.
APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY. I will sell 100 shares in the Chambliss and Company at par. \$100 per share.

W. W. VASS,
Tras.

Cotton for Sale.
BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy direct, S. T. Wilcox, Louisville, N.C. Cotton for sale, either in bale or baled, preferred, the cotton can remain stored as long as they like without the parties wish to remove it.

72-48 d10taw

Wanted.
the equine Section, to begin in June, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, Drawing and Painting. The teacher must be a lady, and have the highest attainments in each well recommended, a liberal salary paid at home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
Talle Ho, N. C.

Notice
HERRY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, the ensuing adjourned session, for the purpose of incorporating a company "The Wake County Publishing Company."

28-53 dms

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX individual shares will be paid by the BANK 25--3 Broad St. C. DEWEY, Cashier.
retireville Observer and Charlotte Democrat copy.

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The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY April 12, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

It is a peculiar characteristic of the vice of gambling, that it seeks escape from bad luck by doubling the risk; and the inveterate gambler learns to compose his muscles, however composed his nerves, as he flings his last possession on the hazard of the die or the turn of the card.

In this spirit of hopeless desperation have the last measures of the yankee government been adopted. Three years of unsuccessful invasion; enormous national and individual indebtedness; prospective bankruptcy just "rising the hill;" failure of well concerted schemes; repulses of movable columns, "repulsed by time and space;" sad, disastrous defeats with slaughter and flight; unmistakable preparation fronting on every side: At home intestine hate, strife, discord, pent-up, dispirited, walled within space wherein are former reservoirs of "millions of cubic feet" of will and reckless fury, threatening to break, burst the barrier and to deluge with flood, the towns and people.

Such is the affair now in hand, to the gambling yankee nation. The last stake is reached, and it must be played out; the reckless, desperate, ruined gambler never "jumps the game." The only hope, and that a slim, and gaunt, and famished one, leans on a campaign just now to open. If that fail, this withered hope falls down transformed into a base and grovelling despair. Thus, says the New York Herald—the best spokesman that they have and quite as honest as their best:

"We must succeed in this impending military campaign, or this war for the Union may [must] prove a disgraceful and ruinous failure. We cannot safely go beyond another year, with a yearly expenditure of eight or nine hundred millions. And again—"We must bring the rebellion to the dust this coming summer; or the discontent of the people in the loyal States may [must] ripen into scenes of violence, discord and anarchy, and our Presidential election of November next may [must] be the end of the chapter."

All the out-spoken necessity of the hour is uttered in this short phrase—"We must," and "On to Richmond!" is again the stake. There is the "telling blow" to be struck that is to finish it! And Grant the trump club where-with to strike. The New York Herald says the consequences are momentous to them: if they fail now, the war is ended amid disgrace and ruin for them: the reservoir of pent-up hate, with its hundred millions of cubic feet of repressed wrath and fury, will burst the forty feet of embankment and deluge Yankeeedom, as Sheffield in England has been lately deluged; only in this last flood, there was pure water, and the unhappy people who were drowned had the consolation of a clean death—but when the Yankee deluge comes, then they who go down under it will be buried beneath mire, and swash, and filth, and putrid, loathsome, squalid concretion of years of vice, depravity and wickedness. Yet a little while! to stay the flood, Grant, on horseback and in the saddle, is to ride. Through him, says the Herald, this rebellion might be brought to the dust this summer; or, violence, discord and anarchy will grow ripe. Can they, the Yankees, do all this? Or is the man in the saddle idle down the old y determination of our re-enslaved heroes?

Take heart, oh my countrymen. Our cause never was half so formidable as now; our strength never half so formidable; our resources never half so abundant or so readily within grasp.

It is true that the Yankee mind has concentrated on Richmond as the necessity, it is a God's mercy in our behalf. Between their possession of Richmond and them, there are long, long days of march, of watch, of labor, of attack, of battle—not the first time essayed—not the first by many times failed in.

If we only do our duty: if we pour out the national resources—if we stretch out the national strength, the end is near at hand—glorious redemption—an end that will be compensative for all that we have endured.

The News.

No Richmond papers were printed on Saturday last, and no mails having been received here from the South since last Thursday, leaves us without exchanges from which to select news matter to-day.

By the way, speaking of the suspension of some of the mails, it is due to our subscribers east and west of Raleigh to state, that no mails by the North Carolina Rail Road, have been sent from, or received at the Raleigh Post Office since Thursday last, till yesterday morning, when a mail was sent west. The Confederate has been duly printed and put in the Post Office here, but owing to the trains on the Road being used for government transportation, they have not been sent away. We hope the mails will resume their regular operations from and after to-day.

A communication signed "Justice," from the 61st N. C. Regiment, is most respectfully declined. We cannot make the columns of the Confederate a vehicle for personal invective; and if the abuses complained of do really exist, the authorities at Richmond are the proper persons to lodge the complaint with.

More of Mr. Wright, of Georgia.

When we stated, a short time ago, that the resolutions of Mr. Wright were not considered in the last Congress, but that they were contemptuously snubbed as favoring reconstruction, we were quite aware of the facts which we stated. Shortly thereafter certain proceedings of the 40th Mississippi volunteers were published, with a letter from Theodore C. Lyon and J. M. Witherspoon, which purported to be in the name of the 48th, to approve Mr. Wright's resolutions. The press of this State favoring agitation and olive branches; at once caught at this publication, and gave it a wide circulation. We now annex the genuine proceedings of the gallant Forty-eighth, from which it will be seen that the soldiers of that regiment put a proper estimate on Mr. Wright's resolutions, and similar treasonable matters. The sentiments of the soldiers are those of loyal men generally; and we commend them to the notice of the Progress, that it may correct its previous evil by publishing the truth:

MR. WRIGHT'S RESOLUTIONS IN THE ARMY.
48th Miss. Vol's, Harris' Brigade,
Camp on Clark's Mountain, Va.,
March 19, 1864.

A meeting of this regiment was held at their camp on the 19th inst., and was called to order by Sergeant Ewell, who nominated Private J. B. Weller, of Company G, for Chairman, who was unanimously elected. Acting Sergeant Major Crump, Sergeant W. S. Hardy and Private A. I. Conklin, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Sergeant Ewell, a Committee of one from each company in the regiment was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee retired, and the regiment was addressed by Lieut. Col. T. B. Manlove, Sergt. T. Gibson, Lieut. F. H. Duqueroire, Capt. L. C. Moore, Capt. Harold P. Bellamy, Private George Robertson, Lieut. W. M. Bullock, Sergt. Geo. H. Ewell and Private J. D. Siddon.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, as a regiment, do entirely disapprove of the resolutions introduced into the late Confederate Congress by Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; that we regard any overtures for peace originating in the Confederate States, as but so many concessions to the enemy that our strength is failing and that our spirits are waxing faint in the contest we are now engaged in; but that we deliberately and of our own free will prefer to battle out this war until the enemy are forced to give us what we seek—not by any means disposed to sue for peace, which can only be obtained upon the enemy's terms—that is, absolute submission to their rule in any and all aspects.

Resolved, That we, as a regiment, do not intend to give up the rights of the white race, in writing the above mentioned letter, did so without the knowledge or the authority of the privates and non-commissioned officers composing this regiment.

Resolved, That it is most peculiarly and unblushingly imprudent in private Theodore C. Lyon to attempt to represent the opinion of this regiment in any manner, having been connected with it but a very short time, and who, we are happy to state, is in no way connected with its history. His past experience in political letter writing causing him to be caulked and conscripted for publishing a letter alleged to contain matter disloyal to the Confederacy, should have taught him that it is dangerous for children to play with edge tools.

Resolved, That we leave to the President and Congress of the Confederate States, in their executive and legislative capacities, to whom it properly belongs, the question of peace, having perfect confidence in their ability and patriotism to choose the time at which the peace shall be made.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, and to the Richmond Sentinel, Enquirer, Atlanta Register, Columbus Private Enterprise, and to some other papers, as his doctrines favor too much of treason and disloyalty to allow the regiment to associate with him.

Private J. M. Hubbard then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the 48th Mississippi Regiment hereby respectfully request the Secretary of War to send Private Theodore C. Lyon, a cashiered officer of the Confederate army, to some other command, as his doctrines favor too much of treason and disloyalty to allow the regiment to associate with him.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. M. CRUMP, W. S. HARDY, A. J. CONKLIN, Secretaries.

We give a place to the communication of "T. D." and the sentiments it contains may meet a response from a portion of the original secessionists; or, as Mr. Holden has styled them, the "Destructives" of the State. In the language of this correspondent, they regard Gov. Vance as a straight out political opponent; one who has followed the demands of the conservative party for proscription to their extremest length; he has abused and still abuses them; he has filled the offices he had bestowed with bitter conservatives and in most cases with friends of Mr. Holden.

As a partisan, no one of his own party can complain of his lack of zeal; as a partisan none of the original secessionist can approve all the acts of his administration. If they support him for Governor, it will be because they forget party—waive it, and pass it by. If they do this, they do so because it is with them two years ago, so it is now—patriotism, love of country, the desire for internal quiet in the midst of external war, prevails over their party feelings, and blind out errors, faults and deficiencies, that would otherwise be impassable barriers to the support of Gov. Vance.

For this unselfish conduct, they find justification and approbation in the alarming condition of the country, and the vast importance of the success of our national cause.

It will add to the political faults of Gov. Vance if he should fail to respond to these patriotic influences. Whether he do or no, the action of those who, on the former occasion of the gubernatorial election, forewent party and established themselves on the basis of unselfish patriotism, as also of those who now, remembering not Gov. Vance's conservative bitterness, still pursue the path of devotion to country, is worthy of all praise for magnanimity and generosity.

The Underground.

We stated on yesterday, that we had heard that Mr. Holden was circulating secret documents in the army; not through the mails, but by sleight of hand.

We are now put in possession of a fact. When we stated some ten days ago, that "The Standard" was being published privately, we had been informed of the existence of a half sheet from that office, then about the 25th of March, in circulation, bearing date the 6th of April.

Very soon thereafter a full sheet turned up, with an explanation that sixteen thousand of them were being distributed, and of course the circulation could not be secret. We could but wonder that a paper should be issued in March, and dated in April; but as Mr. Holden's ways are past finding out, we ceased to wonder about it. Now, it transpires, that another Standard, a half sheet, issued at the same time, bearing the same date, but containing wholly different matter, has been sent to the army!

In the first sheet, is a long article, signed "Conservative." This article is an attack on Gov. Vance—condemns his Wilkesboro' speech—charges him with mal-administration, and among other things, complains of his visit to the army; alleging that he went there as the pet of the administration, when Mr. Holden could not go. Now, in the Standard of the same date, the half sheet sent to the army, nothing of this article by "Conservative" appears.

Thus it is clear that Mr. Holden is not only secretly circulating the Standard, but that he has been distributing one set of opinions to the army, and another set to the people—and all in a Standard bearing the same date—April 6th, 1864.

What opinion the general public may form of this conduct, we know not. It looks to us very much like fraudulent dealing, and shows that Mr. Holden is not as scrupulous in his conduct, as a candidate, as fairness would demand.

There is no doubt of these facts; and if any one does doubt them, he can readily be satisfied of the proof.

See important Order from Conscription Bureau, relative to those between 17 and 18, and between 45 and 50 years—to be found in this paper.

PUBLIC FEELING.—Our business correspondence frequently brings us cheering accounts of the prevailing opinion and feeling in different parts of the State. The following is from a substantial citizen of Alamance county:

"I am glad to be able to say that there is much more confidence felt by the people in our ultimate success than there has been for the last two years. Gov. Vance's speeches are doing much good. Holdenites even cannot find any fault with them. My impression is that if success attends our arms Mr. Holden will be worse defeated than Mr. Johnson was two years ago."

A letter from Surry county says:

"I am pleased to say that Holden and Convention stock are decidedly below par in this section. Should we not meet with great reverses before August, I predict that Holden has 'played his last card.'"

Owing to the protracted rains and heavy freshets last summer, crops in this section were exceedingly short, and it will be difficult to prevent suffering. Do all you can to encourage the agricultural interest of the country, for with plenty to eat we can defy any kaiser. Congress should be careful not to impose too heavy burdens upon farmers."

Phyllis Observer.

Four per Cent. Certificates—How Transferable.

As some uncertainty, and even misapprehension, exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent currency act, the following statement, which the Richmond Sentinel makes upon the full information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public:

The four per cent. certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, or any assignee. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all the Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assigner. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collector will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be five, and no more—viz: one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand and five thousand.

We may add to the remarks of the Sentinel, that the transfer must be executed in the presence of and witnessed by either a Confederate States Judge, District Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Collector of the Customs, or a Notary Public. The official seal of the witness must be attached in every instance, and the transfer made on the back of the certificate. The following is a convenient and correct form of assignment:

STATE OF _____, County of _____, I hereby transfer and assign to A. B. of the county of _____, State of _____, all my right, title and interest in and to the within certificate. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my own proper hand and name this _____ day of _____, 1864.

In presence of _____ C. D. (SEAL.) E. F.—Notary Public.

For the Confederate.

Capt. Alfred Stanly.

This noble old hero, from among Yankee prisons and dungeons, is without a command. Though sixty years of age, he is burning for active field service. It is hoped that the proper authorities will not longer deprive him of the patriot privilege of heading a suitable military force against the common enemy that has so cruelly treated this brave, true and chivalrous patriot. We need in the army more of just such men as Alfred Stanly—cool, fearless, determined, and it is unjust to him and injurious to the service to argue that he is too rash, too impetuous. The timid, and others whose hearts are not in this war, may object to him; but if we had more such men as Alfred Stanly, the Yankees would dread our forces more, and the war would sooner be over and our independence acknowledged.

He is now at Greenville, N. C., and writes as follows, to a friend, of the manner in which the Yankees have recently served him, and stripped him of his property at his home near Washington, N. C.:

"As soon as the Yankees heard of my exchange, they came, about two hundred of them, led by Col. McCheson, to my residence and found my wife alone. The gallant Colonel enquired for me, and after a little bluster, gave the signal—'well boys let's search the house.' Then commenced the breaking of locks, (as if your humble servant had been a purse filled with Yankee gold or silver coin), desks, trunks, band-boxes and drawers were broken open, and the contents stolen. Some tied up the legs of old pants, thus making sacks of them, and filled them with ladies' apparel from trunks or band boxes; others took pillow-cases, while several spread down sheets and tied them full of all manner of articles to be found in a dwelling. While this scene was being enacted in the house, the smoke-house and pantry were broken open; some loading themselves with bacon, while others, like staved hounds, set all the cooked food found in the pantry, and then stole every nail, spoon, knife and fork, even the cooking utensils. They cleaned things up. They stole all my wife's clothing of every kind except that which she was then wearing, and such as was in the hands of the laundress. So complete was the victory gained by the gallant Yankee army over the old lady, that she has since been compelled to make her under-clothing of a bedtick. All that could be stolen without the aid of weapons to haul it away, was taken on this visit, with the gallant Colonel returned to town, covered with glory, feeling, doubtless, as Wellington did after the battle of Waterloo. Unfortunately for Mrs. Fannie Grist, Col. McCheson had seen her fine piano-forte, and sent a six-horse wagon for that instrument. My wife had caused it to be sent, together with a fine carpet, &c., to Mr. Allen Grist, the father-in-law of this widow lady. But that did not save it—they followed on and stole it also. Mrs. Nancy Simmons, another widow lady, had two trunks at my house, which were opened and the contents stolen. My wife saw Col. McCheson, himself, open a small trunk, the property of the last named lady, who is now and has been since the beginning of the war, in Washington. When the Yankee Colonel finished the theft, he took the empty trunk. My wife thinks this tin trunk contained some little jewelry, mementoes of the widow lady's husband. While a prisoner, I often called the attention of the Yankee officers to these thefts, which they invariably attributed to such brutal soldiery, a few of whom compose a part of all armies, and declared that it was done with out the knowledge of the officers. In this they deceive Europe. It is hard to believe that there exists on the face of the earth, a nation so forsaken by our Creator, whose God is money, and with whom matrimony is only a cloak for free love—corrupted, degraded and depraved, lost to all sense of shame. The best among them will rob a widow or a grave, but never consent to meet an enemy on the field of battle. I have not forgot to tell you, that after they had stolen everything, even to the last piece of meat, they burned the house and then went about the plantation and burned the fence. Most of the fine furniture belonged to my nephew, J. A. Stanly.

My brother Edward, had a desk at my residence, full of old papers, they were all stolen. I have two brothers living somewhere in Yankeeedom. I must believe if they knew the nefarious deeds as well as we do, they would return to our native land, and assist in driving the wretches away, or die gloriously for the graves of our fathers and grand fathers.

Friends have asked me, why I do not publish an account of these rascalities. I have answered that I am only one among many thousands who have thus been treated by such a merciless foe, and it would only be a drop in the bucket. But you have my full permission to do with this as you please."

"ON STANLY ON!"

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.—The following extract from the Richmond correspondence of the Charleston Mercury shows how troublesome and annoying traveling is at present. We say nothing of the expense—that is bad enough at home or abroad—

"Since the traveling trains was reduced to one a day, traveling has become a frightful misery and struggle. Ladies car abandoned. Soldiers to be sent first, then ladies, but not their escorts, and then anybody who can fight his way in. Trains never connect. At Weldon, yesterday, there were 1500 people waiting—the cars, inside and out, platform and top, all crammed, and hundreds begging and offering bribes to be admitted. At Petersburg it was nearly as bad."

FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, April 10, 1864.

Editors Confederate.—Heavy firing was heard all the forenoon of the 7th, inside the enemy's lines apparently in the direction of Washington and Barrington's Ferry—supposed to be the enemy's saluting the arrival of reinforcements along the coast.

A meeting of the people of Lenoir county, of all parties, was held in this place on yesterday. I was not at the meeting, and am not able to give you an account of the proceedings. When I learn the particulars, I will furnish you with them. The object of the meeting was, I learn, to give Gov. Vance a unanimous nomination by all parties, and invite him to come down and make us a speech.

THE ALABAMA IN THE INDIA SEAS.—We have been permitted to copy the following from a letter received in Richmond from an officer of the Alabama:

"SINGAPORE, STRAITS OF MALACCA, December 25, 1863.

"Twenty Yankee ships are laid out and offered for sale. No freight in Yankee vessels at all. The people are loud in their praises of the gallantry of the Southern people, and their whole hearts are in our glorious cause. All the foreign officers are with us, and the English government is bitterly opposed. Yankees are held in great contempt, and their lying newspaper reports not at all credited by the people. A Yankee ship is rarely to be seen in this part of the ocean. All are in good health and spirits on board the Alabama."

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THAMMAM, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE, C. H., April 9.

The Yankees fought a sham battle near Culpeper C. H. on Thursday; the commanding was heard in our camps.

It is reported that two regiments of Yankee cavalry, one white and one negro, visited Winchester recently, capturing and carrying away Robert J. Conrad and Phillip Williams, citizens, as hostages for two members of Pierpont's Government, recently captured in Morgan's country.

While in Winchester the white cavalry fired into the black cavalry, killing and wounding several of the latter.

Heavy rains have been falling for twelve hours. Roads dead in mud.

It is reported that Segal is concentrating a large force in the valley.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE, C. H., April 10.

Northern dates to the 3rd and 6th received. The people of Maryland voted on the 6th on the question of slavery.

Gen. Pope was seriously ill. Dispatches from Ringgold report the cavalry of Johnston's army much increased; also that nine hundred rebel deserters entered Chattanooga during the month of March.

Dispatches from Memphis report McCullough on route north to reinforce Forrest. Congress, in organizing the Territory of Montana, incorporated an amendment allowing negroes to vote. Garrett Davis proposed an amendment to the constitution, that no negro whose mother or grandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the States or eligible to any office, civil or military, or any place of trust or profit under the United States—rejected, yeas 5, nays 30.

Grant left Washington Tuesday for the army of the Potomac. Gen. Sherman, from Cumberland, who is to command the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, accompanies Grant.

Advices from St. Louis report continued success of the Red River expedition. Seventeen guns were captured. Shreveport is expected to fall without opposition. The capture of a forage train from the enemy by Freeman's guerrillas near Atleville, Arkansas, is reported. Buford, nephew of the Yankee Gen. Buford, entered our lines as a deserter Friday last, bringing with him five horses, and is now at Gen. Wickham's headquarters.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

ORANGE, C. H., April 11.

Dates of the 8th received. Thurlow Weed thinks the Yankee Congress resolution in regard to Mexico, will throw Napoleon and Maximilian into arms in favor of the rebels.

The Republicans carried the gubernatorial election in Rhode Island by a small majority. The Emancipator carried Maryland by an overwhelming majority.

Eleventh and twelfth army corps are consolidated into the tenth army corps. Hooker commands it.

Telegraphs from Baltimore of the 7th state that movements of troops are very active. Guerrillas burned a steamboat ten miles below Memphis on the 2d.

Advices from New Orleans report that the Mobile Ram Tennesseus, was recently sunk in a gale near Grant's pass.

The new Jersey Legislature refuses to allow soldiers to vote.

Henry Clay's widow, aged 83, is dead.

Admiral Porter's fleet have captured forty thousand bales of cotton up the Red river.

An official dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, reports an expedition to Elba and Long View, in which the rebel pontoon bridges were burned and thirty-five wagons captured, with three hundred rebel prisoners. Docking's rebel division was engaged, routed, and driven ten miles.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 11.

Heavy rains have fallen during the past week, extending to the Blue Ridge. It has caused floods in all the streams in eastern and central Virginia, overflowing low grounds and seriously impairing agricultural prospects. The James River is higher to-day at this point than it has been for twenty years. Water in this city three feet deep in "Cary street." At Shookoe creek, the gas works and water works are overflowed, and fears are entertained that the canal is seriously damaged between Richmond and Lynchburg. The water has fallen ten inches this afternoon.

No war news to-day. The flag of truce boats remains at City Point, awaiting Yankee prisoners to be sent back to the United States when the freest subsidies.

Funding returns come in slowly. Nothing yet from Mississippi and Louisiana. Total amount repaid to date, two hundred and seventeen millions.

The negro colonists sent to Hayti by Lincoln last year, have been brought back to Virginia, near Alexandria, in a deplorable condition. They suffered extremely during their stay on the island to which they were sent, and the whole colonists came near perishing.

BUTLERISM.—We have heard recently an account of a characteristic act of B. F. Butler's which we give, suppressing names. It would seem that the daughter of a most distinguished citizen of North Carolina, now deceased, had married a gentleman, who died recently at or near Washington City. The bereaved widow, anxious in her affliction to enjoy the society of a niece residing with her, obtain a permit from the Yankee Government for these ladies to enter the yankee lines without question. Butler, through whom, perhaps, the permit passed, addressed a note to the lady requesting to be informed when she proposed setting out, so that he might be prepared to receive her, etc., etc. The lady, with the true spirit of a Southern woman, who fully appreciates as Butler, returned the note with the endorsement that Miss _____ had never asked any favors from General Butler, and could never receive any at his hands. In due time she started, but when she reached Fortress Monroe, the book was poked at her, and she was required to take the Yankee oath of allegiance, which, refusing to do, she was turned back, although the permission sent her to visit her bereaved sister specially stated that she was to do so without question.

Thus it is that Butler resents the natural longing felt for him by every true man and woman at the South, even to the extent of violating the faith of his Government pledged to two high-toned and accomplished ladies. Surely a Government that retains Butler must be lost to all sense of shame and of self-respect. This is a matter of comparatively recent occurrence.—Wilmington Journal.

Dr. Franklin says that every little fragment of the day should be saved. Oh, yes, the moment she breaks set yourself to work to save the pieces.

Were there but one virtuous man, he would hold up his head with confidence and honor; he would shame the world and the world not him.

A confectioner in New York has brought his business to such perfection that he is now offering to the public his candi opinion.

The ear of "destiny" moves on, and no Papal power can stop it. "Know Nothingism" appears to be supreme.

Non one knows anything of himself till he is tried. Trial is the touchstone of the character.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, E. W. AYRES, Esq. of Richmond, Va. to Miss SALLIE PATTON, daughter of Hon. S. T. Sawyer.

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, April 11, 1864.

BACON, by the quarter, \$5.00 @ 6.00.

BEEF, by the quarter, none.

BUTTER, 4.50 @ 5.00.

CHICKENS, 7.50 to 8.00.

CORN, 30 to 35.

EGGS, 2.50 @ 3.00.

FLOUR, 15 to 25 bl.

HAY, 12.50 @ 15.00.

LARD, 5.00 @ 6.00.

MOLASSES, 4.00 @ 4.50.

RAISINS, 3.00 @ 3.50.

PEAS, 30.00 @ 35.00.

POTATOES, Sweet, 20.00 @ 25.00.

RAGS, 15 @ 18.

SALT, 1.00 @ 1.50.

SUGAR, 10.00 @ 12.00.

TALLOW, 3.50 @ 4.00.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 14 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 14 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four houses in the very best manner, and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

G. A. LACK.

ap 12-65-4244

TAKES, TAXES.

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of April instant, to take the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

April 8, 1864.—12-65-4242

The Mercury—New Series—Vol. IV, No. 1. Beautifully Illustrated.—On or about the 16th of April, 1864, I shall resume the publication of THE MERCURY, which was published at Tarboro', N. C., until December 11th, 1861.

It will be published weekly in Raleigh, N. C., in quarto form—eight pages—size of the Magnolia Weekly, Illustrated News and Southern Field and Fireside—and will contain all the very best material that the facilities and press resources of the country will allow, and will be devoted to a dignified standard of *Polite Southern Literature*. Current events will be duly chronicled, and an unequalled support of a vigorous prosecution of the war will be given